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workers the obligation for a self-critical search for the weak or missing links in one's own diagnosis. She also lays emphasis upon the need for imaginative insight and human sympathy, upon diagnosis as a means to treatment and not as an end in itself, and upon the final test of results in the improvement in the particular situation concerned.

Part II, Processes Leading to Diagnosis, is the main part of the book, and the most valuable. It consists of a study of the sources to be used in case work—the family, relatives, physicians and hospitals, schools, employers, documents, neighbors, social agencies, etc. These chapters make a noteworthy contribution, that on the Family Group representing unusual insight. A chapter on Comparison and Interpretation summarizes and applies part I, and the concluding chapter states the Underlying Philosophy in regard to individual differences and the “wider self”—the social relations which largely make an individual what he is and what he may be. It is surprising that the author does not give more prominence to the influence of heredity. Constant reference is made throughout the book to the necessity of acquaintance with the laws applicable to or needed for a given case; and the interdependence of case work and social reform is well emphasized:

There is, in fact, more resemblance than either would admit between the mental habits of the case worker who contentedly treats one individual after another, one family after another, without giving a thought to the civic and industrial conditions that hedge them about, and the mental habits of the reformer who is sure that the adoption of his particular reform will render all social case work unnecessary. Both ignore the complexity, the great diversity, of the materials with which they are attempting to deal (p. 369).

Part III, Variations in the Processes, consists of typical applications, in the form of questionnaires to be kept in mind by the social worker but to be used in a given case only for their “suggestion of alternative situations and explanations.” These questionnaires represent the experience of many experts and will probably set the standard for a great deal of such work in the future.

W. H. HECK.

University of Virginia.

NEW BOOKS

BASCOM, E. L. and MENDENHALL, D. R. *List of books and pamphlets on child welfare.* Reprinted from *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*,

- MARCH, 1917. (Madison: Wisconsin Library Commission. 1917. Pp. 14. 6c.)
- BOSANQUET, B. *Social and international ideals*. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. vii, 325. 6s.)
- BREND, W. A. *Health and the state*. (London: Constable. 1917. Pp. 354. 10s. 6d.)
- BRONNER, A. F. *The psychology of special abilities and disabilities*. (Boston: Little, Brown. 1917. Pp. 269. \$1.75.)
- BRUCE, A. A. *Property and society*. National social science series. (Chicago: McClurg. 1916. Pp. 150. 50c.)
- COOPER, L. F. *How to cut food costs*. (New York: The Survey. 1917. 80c.)
- ELMER, M. C. *Technique of social surveys*. (Lawrence, Kan.: World Co. 1917. Pp. 90, charts. \$1.)
- FLEAGLE, F. K. *Social problem in Porto Rico*. (Boston: Heath. 1917. Pp. 139. \$1.)
- FRANKS, T. Q. *The margin of happiness. The reward of thrift*. (New York: Putnams. 1917. Pp. ix, 238. \$1.50.)
The book is written mainly from the standpoint of a woman with large income and numerous servants. The author contrasts the business methods of the American man and the slipshod administration of the American home-maker. The plea is made that the woman be given a definite weekly or monthly allowance which is hers to spend and to save in part, if possible. F. H. S.
- HAINES, T. H. *The increasing cost of crime in Ohio*. (Columbus, O.: Bureau of Juvenile Research. 1917.)
- HARNUM, N. B. *Staying the plague*. (London: Methuen. 1917. Pp. 120. 1s.)
Written to enlighten public opinion on the subject of venereal diseases.
- HECHT, S., editor. *Probation and parole officer examination instruction*. (New York: Civil Service Chronicle. 1917. \$3.)
- HOPE, E. W. and CAMPBELL, J. W. *Report on the physical welfare of mothers and children. England and Wales*. (Dunfermline: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. 1917. 2 vols.)
- KANDEL, I. L. *Federal aid for vocational education. A report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching*. Bulletin no. 10. (New York: The Foundation. 1917. Pp. 127.)
- KNEELAND, G. J. *Commercialized prostitution in New York City*. New edition, revised to date. (New York: Century Co. 1917. Pp. xii, 344. \$1.30.)
- LAPP, J. A. and MOTE, C. H. *Learning to earn*. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1915. Pp. 421. \$1.50.)

This book is "a plea and a plan for vocational education." The authors have been diligent students of their theme, believe in it, and write of it with conviction and enthusiasm. Mr. Lapp, for years legislative librarian of Indiana, has served on various commissions for the study of industrial education, and he took a foremost part in framing the new vocational training law of Indiana. Mr. Mote is a newspaper man who has given much attention to the subject. An introduction by W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, expresses warm sympathy with the argument of the book.

Appearing, as it did, after the Great War had been some time in progress, this book reflects the general spirit of concern because of the defects of our system of popular education as it affects both individual well-being and national safety. Beginning with the consideration of some basic questions as to the needs in popular education (chs. 1 and 2), and as to the defects of our present system (ch. 3), the argument advances with more detail into a demonstration of the educational needs of those engaged in manufactures (ch. 4), agriculture (ch. 5), commercial business (ch. 6), and household industry (ch. 7). Through these, and in larger ways, vocational education, it is shown, bears directly upon the conservation of our national resources (ch. 8). Then is described the necessary educational process in prevocational training, in full time and part time schools, in correspondence courses and library direction, in vocational guidance, and in the training of teachers, for which the various private, state, and national agencies are required (chs. 9-16). Finally is discussed the relation of vocational training to the older teaching specifically for culture and to the development of good citizenship. The ideal school is pictured as one entirely under public control, and organized so as to meet completely the needs of a progressive democratic society. The book is written in a confident and inspiring tone of Americanism, which makes it excellent reading for any one interested in the educational aspects of social reform. Its value is enhanced by a well-arranged bibliography, by a list of organizations interested in vocational training, and by a full index.

FRANK A. FETTER.

LUTZ, R. R. *Wage earning and education*. (Cleveland: The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. 1916. Pp. 208. 50c.)

Eight special studies dealing with vocational education, which were previously published in the series of twenty-four volumes embodying the results of the Cleveland educational survey, are summarized in this final volume. The author claims that "The industrial education survey of Cleveland differs from other studies conducted elsewhere in that it bases its educational program on a careful study of probable future occupational distribution of the young people now in school," and undertakes to establish "the actuarial basis of vocational education." He proposes to supply educational facilities which will prepare young persons to fill the places now held by native-born adults. The risks of such an assumption of static social

and economic conditions are already apparent. It is impossible to believe that Cleveland can continue to import half of her male and a third of her female workers from foreign lands, or that in the future a high proportion of her skilled mechanics will receive their training in Europe. The experiences of the nations at war, as well as developments in older American communities, raise some doubts about the advisability of confining the vocational training of women to retail selling, to the sewing trades and to limited fields of the more mechanical forms of office work.

The plans for vocational education recommended by the survey staff do not differ materially from those already in operation in cities like Boston where there has been longer experience in the field; but, if put into execution, they may accomplish more because of the higher age limits of the Ohio compulsory education laws. The least satisfactory portion of the report is that dealing with vocational guidance and school placement. The value of public control in this field has been fully demonstrated in the British labor exchanges and extensive school placement work of Boston. The author's desire to adapt vocational education to the actual economic needs of the city cannot be realized without some such means of continuous adjustment between supply and demand. These studies of Cleveland's industrial life will prove most useful in carrying out the valuable recommendation of the survey staff that the vocational education courses include instruction about "economic and working conditions in wage earning and commercial occupations."

LUCILE EAVES.

MACLEAN, A. M. *Women workers and society*. (Chicago: McClurg. 1916. Pp. 135. 50c.)

Dr. MacLean has undertaken the difficult task of preparing for publication in one small, inexpensive volume a general survey of the complex relationships between wage-earning women and American society. Miss MacLean was a pioneer in that laborious form of research which requires that the trained investigator work side by side with the persons to be studied. She has also directed extensive factory welfare work and supervised country-wide investigations of conditions among women wage-earners. This intimate acquaintance with varied concrete situations as well as her familiarity with the literature of her subject gives weight to the general statements which constitute so large a portion of the volume. The book is to be commended for the sanity with which industrial evils and their remedies are discussed. Employers do not appear as wilful oppressors who can be charged with full responsibility for bad conditions, but as fairly well-meaning, if somewhat thoughtless persons, in process of escape from custom and the exactions of the competitive system into a "socialized" point of view which prompts greater attention to the health and happiness of their workers. A fine spirit of democracy shows throughout the discussions furnishing the chief arguments for the advocacy of trade unions, woman suffrage, and self-governing forms of welfare work, all of which tend

to make the women more worthy members of society because they promote intelligence, initiative, and capacity for mutual aid. While the book contains nothing that will be new to specialists in the field, it is admirably adapted for reading and discussion in clubs of less highly trained women and girls. LUCILE EAVES.

MERTON, H. W. *How to choose the right vocation; vocational self-measurement based upon natural abilities; the mental ability requirements of the fourteen hundred vocations, including: 362 professions, arts and sciences, 344 commercial enterprises and businesses, 700 trades and skilled vocations, with 720 self-testing questions.* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 1917. Pp. 302. \$1.50.)

MINER, M. E. *Slavery of prostitution.* (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xi, 308. \$1.50.)

This book is a model of popular presentation of a social problem. It has throughout a sound basis in the experiences of the thousands of girls whom the author has known and whose stories, told without sensationalism or striving for lurid effect, give vivid reality to the whole subject. It is entirely free from that bitter sex-antagonism which mars certain books written upon this subject by women. There is breadth of view, sanity, balance, a strong sense of social causation, a healthy but not blind optimism in all Miss Miner says. The arrangement is natural and effective. First come the stories of many girls who landed in the Night Court and thus came under Miss Miner's ministrations as probation officer. Out of this chapter naturally grows a study of the personal factors and a description of the girls, their birthplace and parentage, age and education, occupation and wages, their own explanation of their lives, their mental deficiency and general heredity. Then follows a judicial consideration of the social causes of prostitution; and all will agree with Miss Miner, as we go with these girls into their wretched homes, follow them into their lengthy, uninspiring, and underpaid work in store, kitchen, and factory, suffer with them the privation and distress of unemployment, as we appreciate the dangers they run in their natural craving for joy in living, that "we reproach ourselves that we have allowed them to go so long uncared for and unprotected." Then comes an excellent chapter on the White Slave Traffic and an illuminating one from inside on legislation and law enforcement. The remaining chapters, perhaps the most valuable in the book, deal with constructive work for the prostitute, including Miss Miner's own home for them called Waverley House, the need for suitable municipal houses of detention, probation work, the place of reformatories and farm colonies in a comprehensive scheme of treatment, the need of a campaign of prevention that shall deal with the causes described in her chapter on social factors, and a chapter on the Girls' Protective League which tries by a movement within the ranks of working women to protect those who are in danger. The title of the book clearly indicates its nature and it does convince us that prostitution is a horrible loss of personal free-

dom. The book holds itself strictly to its declared topic and does not wander into non-prostitutional forms of irregular sex-experience, nor does it attempt to treat of the sex problem generally. There seems reason only for praise for such a timely and admirable book.

HERBERT E. MILLS.

SEARS, A. *The charity visitor. A handbook for beginners.* Revised edition. (Chicago: Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. 1917. 50c.)

A new chapter on "Estimating a family budget," by Florence Nesbitt, has been added.

SIMKHOVITCH, M. K. *The city worker's world.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. iv, 235. \$1.25.)

In this book one sees through the eyes of the director of Greenwich House the industrial family. As Mrs. Simkhovitch furnishes "a plain description of the facts of the city dweller's life, together with some indications of the evolutionary process going on at the city's heart," there is an atmosphere of truth, of thorough understanding, and of sound philosophy. With the facts that are presented, all persons who have been interested in the life of the working people are fairly well acquainted, but the arrangement and the interpretation are frequently original, and the synthetic treatment is a real contribution to social literature. The chapters are devoted to The Industrial Family, Dwellings, Standard of Living, Education, Work, Leisure, Health, Poverty, Politics, and Religion.

Mrs. Simkhovitch depicts loyalty as perhaps the greatest one virtue and force in the life of the family, in the relations of the young people, in politics, and in religion; in fact, this virtue is encountered in nearly every phase of life. Her chapters are pervaded with an ever recurring spirit of optimism that springs from an appreciation of the thoroughly sound qualities of the masses of the city dwellers. There is frequent emphasis on the conservatism and the suspiciousness of the industrial worker, and abundant evidence of his good sense. Yet Mrs. Simkhovitch clearly sees the dangers. The standard of living is not yet secure in many phases, education is not yet adjusted to democracy, good amusements for those of any age are very hard to find, poverty is deadening, women surrender to age too young. The crux of progress lies in rising wages. These are some of the themes which Mrs. Simkhovitch ably develops. The book is full of clever phrasing and keen interpretation.

FRANK H. STREIGHTOFF.

REED, A. Y. *Newsboy service. A study in educational and vocational guidance.* (New York: World Bk. Co. 1917. Pp. xxviii, 175. 90c.)

SCOTT, W. R. *Economic problems of peace after war. The W. Stanley Jevons lectures at University College.* (London: Cambridge Univ. Press; New York: Putnams. 1917. Pp. 134. 4s. 6d.)

STEWART, A. *Social problems. Outlines and references.* (Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 1917. Pp. vi, 233. 75c.)

STONE, G., editor. *Women war workers; accounts contributed by representative workers of the work done by women in the more important branches of war employment.* (New York: Crowell. 1917. Pp. 319. \$1.65.)

DE VESSELITSKY, V. *The homemaker and her outlook.* (London: Bell. 1917. Pp. xi, 118. 2s.)

WEYMSS, MRS. G. *Domestic service.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1917. Pp. 112. \$1.)

WOLFE, S. H. *Care of dependents of enlisted men in Canada.* Miscellaneous series, no. 10. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 56.)

Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, Missouri. Seventh annual report, April 20, 1915, to April 19, 1916. (Kansas City, Mo.: The Board. 1917. Pp. 176.)

Building new schools for Dayton's children. (Dayton, O.: Dayton Bureau of Research. 1917.)

Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, final report, June 2, 1916. (New York: Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Committee on the City Plan. 1916. Pp. vi, 299.)

High cost of living. Conference with delegates appointed by governors of states in re food and fuel supply and price. (Washington: Federal Trade Commission. 1917. Pp. 119.)

Apparently, with only a few exceptions, each delegate came to Washington with a sincere desire to see what suggestions for lowering the cost of living the other men could make. As very few had contributions to offer, they must have gone home disappointed. However, the Trade Commission may have obtained a better conception of its problem.

F. H. S.

Report on the increased cost of living of an unskilled laborer's family in New York City. (New York: Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 1917. Pp. 32.)

Report of the Richmond, Indiana, survey for vocational education. (Indianapolis: State Board of Education. 1916. Pp. 599, illus.)

Research progress facts. A year of governmental research with certain facts about our city, county, and schools, and their progress during 1916-1917. (Dayton, O.: Dayton Bureau of Research. 1917. Pp. 39.)

Second annual report of the city of Dallas, 1916-1917. (Dallas, Tex.: Dept. of Public Welfare. 1917. Pp. 48.)

Summary of child-welfare laws, passed in 1916. Miscellaneous series, no. 7. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 74.)

Thirteenth report of the Board of Tenement House Supervision of New Jersey for the Year 1916. (Trenton: The Board. 1917. Pp. 45.)